

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Communicable Disease Control

Chancroid (soft chancre)

What is chancroid?

Chancroid is a sexually transmitted disease (STD) caused by a bacterium, *Hemophilus ducreyi*. It is common in tropical countries but is much less common in other parts of the world, including the United States.

Who gets chancroid?

Any sexually active person can be infected with chancroid. It is more commonly seen in men than in women.

How is chancroid spread?

Chancroid is spread by sexual contact with an infected individual. The bacteria are more likely to invade the sexual organs at a point of a pre-existing injury, such as a small cut or scratch. The likelihood of transmission is greater if a person is very active sexually and does not practice personal hygiene.

What are the symptoms of chancroid?

The first sign of infection is usually the appearance of one or more sores or raised bumps on the genital organs. They are surrounded by a narrow red border which soon becomes filled with pus and eventually ruptures, leaving a painful open sore. In 50 percent of untreated cases, the chancroid bacteria infect the lymph glands in the groin. Within five to 10 days of the appearance of primary sores, the glands on one side (sometimes both sides) of the groin become enlarged, hard and painful. A rounded painful swelling results which may eventually rupture.

How soon do symptoms appear?

Symptoms usually appear three to five (3-5) days after exposure, but may take up to 14 days.

When and for how long is a person able to spread chancroid?

Chancroid is contagious as long as the infected person has any open sores. The open sores contain bacteria and any contact with these sores can result in infection.

What complications can result from chancroid?

Untreated chancroid often results in ulcers occurring on the genitals. Sometimes the ulcers persist for weeks or months.

Does past infection with chancroid make a person immune?

No reinfection can readily occur immediately after cure. There is no evidence of natural resistance.

What is the treatment for chancroid?

Chancroid may be successfully treated with certain antibiotics. Lesions and ulcers can be expected to heal within two weeks.

How can the spread of chancroid be prevented?

- X Limit your number of sex partners.
- X Use a condom.
- X Carefully wash the genitals after sex.
- X If you think you are infected, avoid any sexual contact and visit your local STD clinic, a hospital or your doctor.
- X Notify all sexual contacts immediately so they can obtain examination and treatment.